NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1907, Copyright, 1907, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Associatio

OUR FIRST PEACE CONGRESS

PLANS FOR THE GATHERING IN NEW YORK NEXT MONTH.

It Will Discuss Questions to Be Presented to the Next Conference at The Hague -Well Known Men to Be Present Colleges and Churches Brought In.

The first National Arbitration and Peace Congress ever held in America is to meet in New York from April 14 to 17 next. The meeting is to be held at that time in order that the American delegates to the second Ungue Congress in June may be impressed with the idea that the American people expect certain things to be accomplished.

The questions which promoters of international peace expect to see taken up at The Hague upon the initiative of the American delegates include the establishment of general arbitration treaties between all nations, the establishment of a world congress, at first only advisory, but gradnally increasing its powers and evolving a code of international law; gradual proportionate disarmament, following the lead already taken by Chile and Argentina, and a small armed international police force, to meet the possibility of civil war.

The committees at work on the plans for the New York Peace Congress include men minent in all works of life. The legislative committee, of which Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, president of the American interparliamentary group, is chairman and Samuel J. Barrows is vicehairman, includes these Senators: Bacon of Georgia, Burrows of Michigan, Warner of Missouri, Overman of North Carolina, Foraker of Chio, Knox of Pennsylvania, Latimer of South Carolina and Culberson

of Texas. These members of the House of Reprecentatives are on the committee and have promised to attend: Andrus, Goldfogle, Parsons and Ruppert of New York; Rodenburg of Illinois, Hepburn of Iowa, James of Kentucky, Broussard of Louisiana, Littlefield of Maine, Williams of Mississippi, Norris of Nebraska, Wood of New Jersey, Burton of Ohio, Moon of Pennsylvania, Granger of Rhode Island and Slayden of

The committee also includes the Govertors of the thirteen original States.

The committee will in turn invite the Governors of all the other States in the Union, the Speaker and President of each State Legislature and the minority leader

of each.

The judiciary committee, of which the chairman is Ju :s George C. Holt of the United States District Court of New York, will take an equally important part in the congress. Its members are Justices Day and Moody of the United States Supreme Court, United States Circuit Court Justices Colt of Rhode Island, Gray of Delaware, Pardee of Louisiana, Lurton of Tennessee, Grosscup of Illinois and Morrow of California, and the following Judges: Judge Ballwin of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut; Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina, Judge Jordan of the Supreme of Connecticut; Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina, Judge Jordan of the Supreme Court of Indiana, President Keith of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, Chief Justice Knowlton of Massachusetts, Judge McAlvay of the Supreme Court of Michigan, Judge McClain of the Supreme Court of Iowa and Chief Justices Mitchell of Pennsylvania and Parsons of New Hampshire. Through them invitations will be extended to Judges of the lower courts.

A feature of the congress is expected to be the greatest gathering of college and unithe greatest gathering of college and uniof the intercollegiate committee is Dean Kirchwey of the Columbia Law School.

Among the members are Presidents Butler of Columbia, Hadley of Yale, Eliot of Harvard, Jordan of Leland Stanford, Judson of Chicago, Wilson of Princeton, and Alderman of Virgiri. The college committee expects to induce the president of nearly every institution of higher learning in the

country to attend and bring at least one representative of the student body with him. Through the press committee, the chairn of which is Hamilton Holt, the editor of every newspaper in the country with a circulation of morethan 5,000 has been urged personally to attend, and has been invited to aid the work of the congress in any way

The other committees and their chairmen re: Commerce and transportation, Mar-us M. Marks; labor, Charles Sprague smith; religious and ethical societies, the Rev. Frederick T. Lynch; patriotic socie-ties, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner. The arrange-ments for the dinner on Wednesday night. April 17, which is to be the culminating feature of the congress, are in the hands of committee headed by Lindsay Russell. The two men around whom the greatest interest at the congress will probably centre

are President Roosevelt and Earl Grey. liovernor-General of Canada, both of whom are to be speakers at the concluding dinner The promoters had planned to have President Diaz of Mexico present, but this telegram expressing his regrets has just been

I would accept with pleasure the courteous and honorable invitation which you have rleased to send me under date of February ast to assist at the Congress of Arbitration and Peace which is to convene in your city from April 14 to 17 next, and to speak at the public banquet which is to terminate so interesting and timely an assembly on the approach of the Peace Conference. However I cannot obtain permission from the Congress of the pation.

During its next sessions, devoted to fixing the budget and other grave questions, I shall be prevented from having the honor of being associated with the very distinguished persons to whom you refer who are going to promote the noble and most important cause of peace throughout the civilized world.

As soon as the telegram of regret was received from President Diaz, Hayne Davis, secretary, wired asking him to send Vice-President or some other member of his Cabinet to represent him, and a favorable response is expected.

The sessions of the conference are to begin on Sunday, April 14. On that night a musi-cal service will be held in Carnegie Hall, or in a larger auditorium if necessary, which will be conducted by Dr. Frank Damrosch.

Many of the leading musical organizations in the city will take part.

Briefaddresses will be made by Archbishop Farley, Bishop Potter, Bishop Vincent, and Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago. In addition to the plans for the Sunday night musical service, the comparities with communicate with the committee will communicate with churches in Greater New York and ask that the churches be given over to a peace service for that Sunday night. The committee will furnish a speake to lead

each meeting.

The opening meeting of the congress on Monday afternoon will be addressed by Gov. Hughes and Secretary of State Elihu Root. At the meeting that night Mr. Carnegie will preside, and addresses will be made by Ambassador Bryce, W. T. Stead, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of France, head of the French section of the International Peace Conference, and Baron Descamps, Minister of State of Belgium and member of the Hague Court of Arbitration.

he Hague Court of Arbitration. On Tuesday morning a women's meeting will be held, which will be addressed by Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Ellen M. Hen Totin, Mary E. Wooly and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer will pre-

meeting for school children will be A meeting for school children will be held in the afternoon, presided over by Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell. One of the important sessions of the congress is expected to be the meeting for college students on Tuesday night. Music will be furnished by college gleet. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS

The Safest

Forty-six years of harmony between capital and labor has produced the Piano that stands as a monument to hundreds of contented and well-paid workmen, whose skill, honesty, patience and individvality have made the

STERLING PIANO

distinctively different from others. This artistic Piano is made by men who have been ten to thirty years in our service, which means a perfection in construction that does not pretend to compete with "cheap job lot Pianos" hurriedly manufactured of inferior materials by unskilled labor. The Sterling is

Recognized the World Over

as a standard of excellence, with musical superiorities that other manufacturers are constantly trying to attain. It has modern improvements and distinctive features never found in other instruments. Hundreds of cheap Pianos are made without any thought of service or artistic qualities, with showy exteriors, designed to catch the eye and the ear and the money of the inexperienced. If you pay a reasonable price for a Piano, one that your own better judgment will tell you must command real quality, then your satisfaction will be one of a lifetime.

luning.

We have the most competent tuners money can command and our terms are reasonable.

Repairing.

We do general piano repairing. That we do good work for others is evidence that we will do good work for you. Visit our clean workshopit's interesting.

Moving.

Covered and padded vans. We move Pianos any day-no danger or damage-a simple matter of equipment and experience.

The Sterling is Not a High-Priced

piano, but if you want one for very little money we have several slightly used uprights of various reputable makes that have been reduced to very low prices. Among them are Sterling, Mendelssohn and Huntington, on which you can make

Savings of \$25, \$50 and \$75 and our guarantee means absolute safety, for any piano bought of us, whatever the price or make, can be exchanged at our expense within a year if unsatisfactory in any way. Easy monthly payments and no interest charged.

The Sterling Piano Co., OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

518-520 Fulton St., Cor. Hanover Place, Brooklyn, New York.

clubs. Among the college presidents who will probably speak are Eliot of Harvard. Wilson of Princeton, Alderman of Virginia and James of Illinois.

and James of Illinois.

On the same night a meeting for wage-earners will be held at Cooper Union, when John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers and Mrs. Florence Kelly will speak.

The great objects of the congress will be discussed at the meeting on Wednesday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, when the speakers will be Justice Brewer, Senators Lodge and Bacon, Representatives Bartholdt. Williams and Burton, and William Jennings Bryan. At the public dinner liam Jennings Bryan. At the public dinner Wednesday night the principal addresses will be made by Earl Grey and President

Owing to the fact that the congress will be held just after the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg on April 11, the congress will be attended by a body 11, the congress will be attended by a body of distinguished foreigners who will be in this country to attend the dedication. The foreign delegation will include Dr. John Rhys. principal of Jesus College, Oxford; Dr. E. S. Roberts. master of Conville and Caius College, Cambridge; Sir William Turner, principal of Edinburgh University; the Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, principal of Aberdeen University; Sir Robert Cranston, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; W. T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews; C. F. Moberly Bell, manager of the London Times; Hammond Hall, editor of the London Daily Graphic, and Clement K. Shorter, editor of the London Sphere.

Sphere.
Besides Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the delegation will include these representathe delegation will include these representatives from France: J. Th. Homolle, director of the gallery of the Louvre; Leonce Benedite, director of the Luxembourg gallery; Prof. Marcelin Boule, director of the Museum of Natural History, and Camille Enlart, director of the Trocadero

Museum at Paris.

The German representatives will be Lieut.-Gen. Alfred F. J. L. von Loewenfeld, Theodore von Moeller, Privy Councillor; Dr. Reinhold Koser, chief director of the Prussian State archives. Friedrich S. Archenhold, director of Theptow Observatory: Prof Fritz Schaper, the sculptor, and Ernest E. von Ihne, court architect to

the Emperor.

The novelist Maarten Maartens, who in private life is J. M. W. van der Poorten-Schwartz, will attend as the representative of Holland.

MARKETING WESTERN FRUIT. Shipments Directed by Wire to Point of Greatest Demand.

Until 1893 California fruits were sold through commission merchants, to whom the individual growers consigned their entire crop. The expense for transportation and the keen competition, as well as the immense outlay for commissions, resulted in a number of the large growers of California organizing the Southern California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Since 1893 this has been reorganized several times, but it is still in existence under the title of the California Fruit Exchange. It is cooperative and has only a nominal capital stock. According to Moody's Magarine, it performs every duty for the growtheir harvest to the packing house until

their harvest to the packing house untithey get their crop money.

It takes complete control, grading, packing, strpping, finding buyers and selling,
so that its members do nothing but the
agricultural part. Its representatives
throughout the districts receive and receipt
for the wagonloads and the horticulturist
goes home to attend to his orchards and
wait for his check. The chief competitor
of the California Exchange is the California of the California Exchange is the California Citrus Union.

Citrus Union.

By the present method of marketing fruit daily wire reports on the condition and whereabouts of every shipment are sent to Los Angeles. Like a train despatcher the manager at headquarters guides every car from the side tracks in the orchards over the branch lines and the trunk lines. over the branch lines and the trunk lines. He has the power to divert shipments into

the most available markets.

Hundreds of cars leave California daily with only a general destination, and these cars must be sent to the point of greatest descend. If the purch his price of greatest demand. If through his wire reports the manager finds that New York is receiving too much friuit, that there is danger of a

too much friuit, that there is danger of a break in the price, he diverts a part of the New York shipment to Philadelphia or Baltimore or Pittsburg.

He must see to it that every district has enough fruit, but not too much. He must keep the market even, He must get the top prices and yet sell all his fruit. He must figure against changes in the weather in each district and against competition in each district and against competition from Florida, Europe and other California

"INDIAN SIGN" IN PUGILISM.

REGARDED AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE PRIZE RING.

Boxers Once Knocked Out Seldom Turn About With a Victory-Illustrations by Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Young Corbett, Nelson, Gans and Others as Proof.

nowadays who have a strong belief in what is known as the "Indian sign." This term implies that when a pugilist is once beaten by an opponent with a knockout he is never able to regain his lost laurels in another battle with the same man. There are a few instances which go to disprove this statement, but they are overbalanced by other contests which would seem to indicate that there is something in the mystic sign after all. It is but natural to suppose that a pugilist who is sent into dreamland by a crack on the point of the jaw must always regard his conqueror with not only a feeling of wholesome respect but also a deep apprehension that the same thing may happen again. Having suffered a clean knockout, a pugilist is supposed to enter the ring with an opponent for another encounter looking cautiously for the same kind of a wallop that did the trick on the previous occasion. It is believed that fear on the part of the receiver of such a crushing defeat is part of the foundation for another downfall, coupled with increased confidence displayed by his conqueror. At any rate the Indian sign has played an important part in so many notable ring battles that now it is seldom overlooked in the calculations

When Honey Mellody, the alleged welter weight champion, recently tackled Willie Lewis of this city, ring experts predicted a short and decisive battle, pointing out that Mellody, because he had stopped Lewis in a previous encounter, had the Indian sign on the New Yorker and could not help repeating. When Lewis was knocked out again in jig time, therefore, believers in the sign merely nodded their heads and said: "We told you so!" It was the same thing over again when Mellody met Joe Thomas in Philadelphia the other night. Thomas had knocked Mellody out in eleven rounds last fall, and the prophets said that he could not lose the second mill because of this fact, and while no knockout was scored the fact remained that in a six round bout Thomas made Mellody look like a novice.

Perhaps James J. Jeffries is the best exponent of Indian sign principles. When the big boiler maker jumped into the front rank of pugilism and won the championship by knocking out Robert Fitzsimmons in eleven rounds at Coney Island on June 9, 1899, Fitz said that it was all a fluke. But when the Cornishman tackle, Jeff again on July 25, 1902, at Frisco, it was the same old story. Jeffries put him away in eight rounds, although it was a fact that Fitz put up one of the most determined fights of his career. Jeffries after this mill said that there was never any doubt as to the result, that he knew he could outpunch Fitz and that it was only a question of time before he reached the vital spot. Jeffries, it will be remembered, indulged in a sensational fight with James J. Corbett at Coney Island on May 11, 1900. Corbett was in superb physical condition and proceeded to outbox Jeffries for twenty-two rounds. Then, because of the hoots of the gallery gods who wanted to see some slugging, Corbett stood up and mixed it in the twenty-third round, with the result that Jeffries caught him bounding off the ropes and sending in a solid hook to the chin, knocked Corbett out cold. This was the Indian sign, which Jeff treasured up until he met Corbett again in Frisco on August 14, three years later. Corbett knew in his heart how hard Jeffries could punch, so he played the cautious, foxy game for a while with some success, but in the tenth round Jeffries caught him with a

body punch and a swing on the jaw for another clean knockout.

Fitzsimmons had the sign on at least two pugilists, Peter Maher and Tom Sharkey. The first time Robert met Maher was at New Orleans on March 2, 1892. Maher received a terrific lacing and was practically knocked out in twelve rounds. Another match was made and this time Peter was put to sleep with a couple of punches in the first round, the mill taking place at Langtry. Tex., on February 21, 1896. When Fitz stacked up against Sharkey for the first time in Frisco on December 2, 1896, he hammered the Sailor all over the ring. knocking him down and having him on the verge of a knockout when the referee, Wyatt Earp, suddenly decided that Sharkey had won on a foul. Fitzsimmons howled robbery and declared that he could stop Sharkey in another mill in less time than it takes to tell it. But it was not until August 24. 1900, that another match was made, the mill taking place in this city. Sharkey was a punching bag and was knocked down

and out in two rounds. Again the mysteries of the Indian sign were shown in the two battles indulged in by Young Corbett and Terry McGovern. It was on Thanksgiving Day, 1901, that they met for the first time at Hartford. Corbett was regarded as a second rater offered up as a sacrifice, while McGovern was heralded as a world beater. But after a fierce slugging match Terry was stopped in the second round in the most impressive manner. McGovern was heartbroken and so were his friends. They said that Terry was overconfident and that he had not trained properly. As a result McGovern fairly camped on Young Corbett's trail until he consented to give him another fight. This affair took place at Frisco on May 31, 1903. McGovern trained long and faithfully, but when he got into the ring he was clearly nervous, while Corbett was like a piece of ice. Corbett went about his task in a workmanlike manner and in the eleventh

round he nailed poor Terry on the point of the jaw for the fatal count of ten.

But not long after this triumph Young Corbett found that the Indian sign had been turned against him. He was on the down grade when Battling Nelson joited him into a state of unconsciousness on November 29 1904. Corbett went out in the tenth round but he was not satisfied, and in the follow-ing February he tackled Nelson again with the inevitable result, except that the knockout came a round earlier. Joe Gans, who has been fighting for years, had the sign on Dal Hawkins, the well known California lightweight. He knocked Hawkins out in two rounds on May 25, 1900, and repeated the trick in three rounds the following August. McGovern had Oscar Gardner on his staff after he had knocked him out in three rounds on March 9, 1900, for he put the Omaha Kid away again in four rounds on

April 30, 1901.

Joe Walcott, the phenomenal welterweight who stopped fighters in all the classes above that, handed Dan Creedon, the Australian middleweight, a punch on the jaw and sent him into the Land of Nod in half a round when they first met on April 25, 1889.
After that they met three times, and while
Walcott did not get in another finishing
blow he easily beat the Australian on
points in two twenty round affairs and another of six tounds.

Peter Maher had Steve O'Donnell, another Australian, at his mercy. When Mahor met this man the first time he stepped in met this man the first time he stopped with a terrific right hand swing on the jaw and O'Donnell tumbled to the floor, apparatus of the stopped with the stoppe ently lifeless. They met again and O'Don-nell was beaten before he put up his hands Maher knocking him dead in a wallop. Al of these affairs, therefore, serve to illustrate why ring followers believe there is something in the Indian sign.

Mountain Sheep Stop Train.

Cripple Creek correspondence Denver News. The law preventing the killing of mountain sheet, is known to be agreeable to sportsmen. but it meets with anything but approval of

The Florence and Cripple Creek train due The Florence and Cripple Creek train due here at 3 o'clock Thursday morning was delayed twenty minutes by mountain sheep running along the tracks. The train was pulling into McCourt, a flag station, when the engineer discovered a bunch of eleven mountain sheep ahead. The whistle was blown, but the animals kept on the track. The train had to be stopped and the sheep driven off with rocks.

The train had no sooner started when several sheep again jumped in front of the engine and trotted ahead for a distance of almost a quarter of a mile. Several weeks ago Conductor Jack Brown stopped his train one mile below McCourt to release a large ram that was caught by the horns in a wire fence.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ABRAHAMAND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Store Opens 8:30 A. M. Closes 6 P. M.

The Great Easter Event in Untrimmed Hats.

A Most Important Underpricing Sale.

THE MOST REMARKABLE MILLINERY SALE of the Spring. Remarkable in pricing, as Abraham and Straus always are; remarkable in the complete assortment of the Hats most wanted just when they are wanted-and this year the values are greater than ever. Burnt and natural straw colors are the fad for Spring. Most stores cannot get a complete line. Not only is our line complete, but the prices are way under regular—in many instances less than manufacturers charge. JUST SIX BUSINESS DAYS BEFORE EASTER. To-morrow will be a memorable day in MILLINERY.

98c. to \$1.35 Burnt and Natural Color Straw Hats, 89c. Some in the rough braid effects in the mushroom and drooping brim styles, and round crown Java Flats that can be fashioned

\$1.75 to \$2.25 Java Braid Hats, \$1.25. Made of an extra fine grade of braid and fashioned in the most approved shapes. Mostly in the drooping brim effects now so much in demand. In the natural color and we know of no Hats more desirable this season than these. With the simple flower trimmings which Paris favors, they are complete. 75c. to 95c. Untrimmed Hats, 59c.

For women, misses and children. Made in the bell-crown flats, with large brims, some for women and misses in the fancy braid effects, in black and colors, side roll and drooping brim

Sale of Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Beautiful Flower Trimmed Hats at \$5.00 to \$8.00.

NO TWO ALIKE-A Great Easter Offering. It has taken careful study, long experimenting, hard work and expert work-manship to achieve the result we aimed at in getting a smart, high grade Hat of the correct and wanted straws and proper shapes at \$5.00 to \$8.00. They are made in our own work rooms and by special artists who make for us exclusively. It would be idle to try to quote their value, as they cannot be approached anywhere. Mushroom and small effects, trimmed with imported flowers and finest ribbons. NO TWO ALIKE. An Easter Hat at a record price. For women and misses.

At \$3.45 to \$12.00, Hats for Women.

Made of finest braids and in most approved Spring styles—examples of our own, work and of outside experts famous for their clever productions.

At \$2.95 to \$8.50, Misses' and Children's

Trimmed Hats. The greatest, most varied and attractive showing ever made here or anywhere else. We have made a special study of CHIL-DREN'S trimmed Hats—made by designers who devote their lives to getting up something new, novel and picturesque for the little folk—Shapes are the prettiest, trimmings the best. Note the lovely Leghorns with flower and ribbon trimmings—the trim sailor and natty fancy braid effects. And think of the prices—\$2.95 to \$8.50.

Lingerie Hats for Children, \$4.95 to \$8.95.

A fairyland of Lingerie Hats, and such cute designs for the little tots, too. Made in the ruffle brim flat, some all embroidery, some embroidery and lace combined with chiffon, very simple trimmings of delicate shaded ribbons, with just a suggestion of a few flowers here and there.

Stirring News of Women's Easter Apparel.

Greater New York's Finest and Largest Tailored Wear Store presents special values for the For Monday last week before Easter.

\$19.75.

\$29.75 Mannish Coat Suit, Three Button Cutaway English Broad Shouldered Eton Suit, Check Worsted Suits, \$24.75. These exceptionally smart tailored One of the cleverest of the new Spring Made in four button long fitted hip length styles; the materials are very light, fine woven worsteds in different check; the style is after the latest model rately but elegantly trimmed with wide

light toned checks and stripes in gray and pastel colored tones on grayish whitbackground; the jacket is made with a five seam fitted back, French seam fitted front; black silk collar with tiny edging of material; coat revers; turn cuffs, self covered buttons framed in black; taffeta lined; very full side plaited skirt.

check; the style is after the latest model rately but elegantly trimmed with wide soutache braid; the entire Eton is made with a shaped loose edge over effect, which gives very long graceful lines; skirt made with box plaited front and side group plaits.

\$25 Taffeta Silk Dresses-Various Models-\$19.75.

A special sale of Taffeta Dresses to-morrow; these include different models in checks, stripes and plain colorings; the Dresses are very full and ample and are regular \$25.00 values; to-morrow at \$19.75. If you intend buying a high-class silk Dress, these will please you.

Women's \$2.50 Gibson Ties at \$1.98

For Monday

Black Vici Kid Gibson Ties, with patent leather tips; also plain toes; ribbon laces, large eyelets, turn soles, military heels, new short forepart last; stylish and easy fitting.

Correct Easter Gloves-A Sale

NOT ONLY INCOMPARABLY COMPLETE is this Easter stock of Gloves for women, for Monday but the values are absolutely without equal in Greater New York. We quote a few remark-

able values as examples: "NOVA," the famous value in real French Kid, at 95c.-made in Grenoble, France—sold in stores all over the country at \$1.50—and never yet approached in value anywhere. White

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Complete Easter Fabric Showing

50 Inch All Wool Chilfon Vigoureux Suitings, 98c. a Yard. \$1.25 has been the usual selling price of this favored material. is shown in the exquisite color mixtures of light gray, me dium gray, tan, sage, navy and cadet

85c. Chiffon All Wool Batiste, 59c. a Yard. The greatest value of the season; a fine wool material for Easter and Spring gowns. It is worth fully 85c. a yard, and is full 54 inches wide; comes in colors and cream...... 59c. a yard \$1.00 All Wool Panama Suiting, 69c. a Yard, 45 inches wide and absolutely all wool; comes in the favored gray mixtures, and is a very desirable material for a service-

able costume; \$1.00 a yard has been the usual price, now 69c. a yard All Wool Chiffon Armure, 75c. a Yard. 42 inches wide, colored Armure that is positively all wool and

\$1.25 Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine, 69c, a Yard. Beautiful soft clinging material for a Spring gown; full 44 inches wide, and comes in favored Spring colors and cream,

Spring Tailor Suiting, 48c. a Yard.

A most fascinating assortment of stripes, checks and broken plaids of black and white and pretty combinations; many of the same parterns you will find in material many times the ost of these, and you can hardly tell them from the finer

All Wool Poplin and Satin Prunella, 79c. Yd. Contracts placed many months ago for thousands of yards of these most favored costumes material to be dyed to our order in the new French special shades, enable the A. & S. Dress Goods Store to offer a beautiful collection of Spring shades in almost unlimited quantity at a price that would be impossible under the present market conditions. 79c. a yard

The Following Items for Tuesday:

\$1.75 Untrimmed Straw Hats, \$1.25.

These have been the favored Hats, and we have sold many dozens of them at the regular prices. They are in the five favorite mushoom designs, and manufacturers are unable to fill one-half of their orders for these, owing to the scarcity of the burnt straws. We have a goodly quantity of the burnt color, as well as some black, white and also light blue. None sent C. O. D.

Main floor, centre, East Building.

\$4 Japanese Four Fold Screens, \$1.95 Each. Women's \$6.00 Walking Skirts at \$3.95

For Tuesday | \$3.00 Linen Mesh Underwear for Men at 98c.

Silk Warp Costume Eolienne, 19c. a Yard.

Thousands of yards of these lustrous Silk and Cotton Dress Eoliennes have sold rapidly here at the usual price of 29c. a yard, when the price elsewhere was 39c. The same quality cannot be bought to-day for less than 39c. a yard. They are shown in the favored street and house shades and black. At the lowest known price for one For Tuesday